

Labor Market Trends

Metropolitan Washington, DC

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Special Issue:

The Leisure and Hospitality Comeback

Fastest Growing Sector Links
Culture with Commerce

Q. and A. with Kathryn S. Smith



Cultural Tourism DC is a grass-roots, nonprofit coalition of more than 140 arts, heritage, cultural, and community

organizations throughout Washington, D.C.

Kathryn S. Smith, executive director of Cultural Tourism DC, spoke recently with Labor Market Trends about the ways that cultural and business trends make the Leisure and Hospitality sector grow.

Labor Market Trends: Projections for the next decade show Leisure and Hospitality employment growing faster than the District's regional economy as a whole. How can cultural D.C. take advantage?

Kathryn Smith: Collaboration across (economic) sectors needs to happen, and it is happening. Our history and our culture are economic engines for

The Tourism Industry in
the District of Columbia:
Tourism Returns to pre-
9/11 Levels: The Stats

The District is once again a popular tourist destination after the events of 9/11, Iraq war, terror alerts, and a sluggish economy threatened the city's tourist life. The story of the turnaround in this vital sector of the region's economy is the theme of this special issue of Labor Market Trends.¹

In 2003, an estimated 17.3 million domestic and international travelers visited the District.

According to the Washington, DC Convention & Tourism Corporation (WCTC), the nation's capital hosted an estimated 16.4 million domestic visitors in 2003, a 3.2% increase over 2002 and a resurgence of tourist numbers to pre-9/11 levels (charts begin on page 3).²

In anticipation of higher tourist numbers, hoteliers responded by adding more hotel rooms. In 2003, occupancy rate was at 69% and the average daily room rate was \$147.26, a slight increase over 2002; as of April 2004, year-to-date

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Anthony A. Williams, Mayor
Government of the District of Columbia

Gregory P. Irish, Director
Department of Employment Services

Colleen Lee, Chairperson
Workforce Investment Council



the city. They create jobs—80 million people traveling each year are cultural tourists. When we have 18 million of them on the Mall each year, this is a business thing. This is not “culture is nice.” It is essential that we build collaboration around the understanding that culture brings dollars into the city, big dollars. This is our number one private industry—hospitality—and we need to invest in it.

LMT: Domestic visitors to the District have returned to pre-9/11 levels. What are some of the adjustments in cultural tourism you’ve seen during the recent period of decline and rebound?

Smith: The relationship between the cultural community and the travel and hospitality industry was an area of opportunity before 9/11. Post-9/11 we got together with Washington Convention and Tourism Corporation (WCTC) and said let’s use this opportunity to develop this partnership. That was a big change.

LMT: How is the health of cultural tourism in the District measured?

Smith: Various ways. The WCTC web site counts hits and numbers of hotel packages sold. There could be as much as a \$400 million impact from America Celebrates the Greatest Generation, a citywide celebration held in conjunction with the new World War II Memorial. By way of another example, we printed 50,000 copies of the free African American Heritage Trail, Washington, D.C. guide. We expected them to last three years, and they lasted three months. What that tells us is people are interested, not only in a place where you can see the monuments but where you can experience African American history and culture.

LMT: The number of international visitors to the District was down 18

percent in 2003, the second consecutive year of decline. Is this a cause for concern in a region that boasts of world-class cultural attractions?

Smith: If our tourism is challenged because of world issues, we need to use that as an opportunity to tell a new story about Washington. We have to look at what does attract foreign visitors. Harlem is a major draw for European tourists in New York City. We think that the story in Shaw is just as captivating as Harlem.

LMT: Employment figures in leisure and hospitality increasingly reflect a concentration around the core city where the most tourist attractions are located. If this is the case, does this create opportunities elsewhere?

Smith: All you have to do is walk across Pennsylvania Avenue (from the Mall) and you are in downtown, a major cultural destination. We really have been developing a long term plan to link economic development and heritage in U Street. We are looking to transport that model to other places in the city. I think we need to be looking at Old Anacostia, and Upper Georgia Avenue where there is significant Civil War history. Brookland is another opportunity. The Brookland neighborhood is home to more Catholic institutions than any place outside the Vatican.

LMT: Security restrictions are tighter than ever on the Mall, the monuments, historic public buildings. What’s the potential impact on the District’s cultural menu?

Smith: All of these safety measures show that law enforcement is paying attention and that every effort is being made to make people feel safe. Some areas of the city have been more affected than others. I think some of our

members have noticed a drop-off in attendance, depending on where they are. This all suggests that you have to give visitors a real reason to come and emphasize what they have not seen and done. We do this with our web site, www.CulturalTourismDC.org; we do it with new literature, and walking trails.

LMT: What’s on your organization’s upcoming agenda?

Smith: What we have intended all along is to not only bring money into neighborhoods but jobs. The 14th and U Main Street, the D.C. Coalition for the Homeless and Cultural Tourism DC are training a Green Team – guides to the heritage of U Street. They are trained on where everything is, and how to approach visitors. They also clean and maintain the area. We did a pilot program last fall and it now has some major funding from DOES (the D.C. Department of Employment Services). The pilot had 11 people. All of them were formerly homeless and got housing as a result of having this job. We now have plans to hire 25.

In 2001 we did research – 1400 surveys of people visiting cultural destinations, and 57 percent said they were planning to spend money in a visit to a hotel or a restaurant nearby. We are really moving dollars around here for people. It’s a billion dollar industry. Many visitors are going to free museums, eating tax free hot dogs, on the Mall. Think of what that could mean if more people are visiting elsewhere around the city.

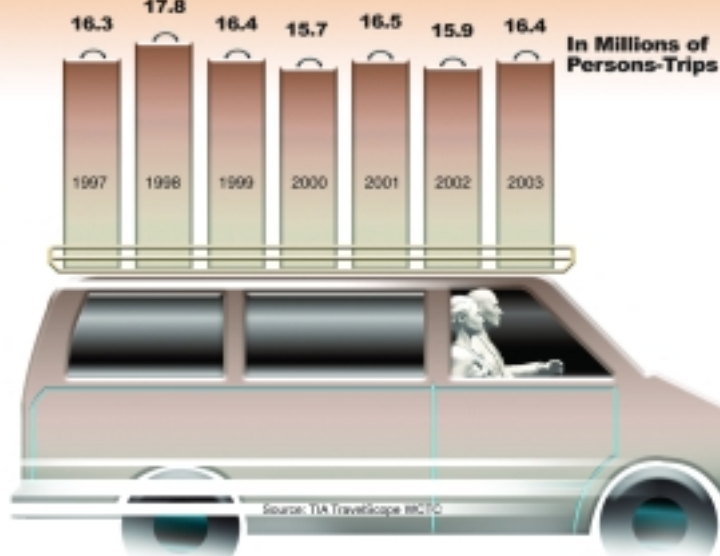
Founded in 1996 and incorporated in 1999, Cultural Tourism DC has built partnerships with local government and the private sector to advance the artistic and economic development of the District of Columbia’s economy. Its programs reflect the broad spectrum of its mission: publication of maps, brochures, and a major cultural heritage tourism website, www.CulturalTourismDC.org; development of self-guided heritage trails and guided walking and bus tours; creation of District-wide cultural heritage tourism packages; implementation of a tourism-driven community development project in Shaw/U Street, a model for historic urban neighborhoods nationwide; and cultural heritage tourism research.

Special Issue

The Leisure and Hospitality Comeback

Domestic Visits to Washington, DC Back to 2001 Levels

Figure 1



The Tourism Industry Continued from Cover

occupancy was 72.4% and the average daily rate was \$152.29.³ Most visits were a combination of leisure and business. The predominant reasons cited for visiting the District were leisure (66%), business/conventions (29%) and business/pleasure (5%).⁴

While 2003 tourism numbers showed a rebound, international visits – which are 5% of all visits to the District – continued to decline, part of a nationwide drop that started in 2000. According to the Department of Commerce, there were 865,000 international visitors to the District in 2003, marking two years of 16% decline (see figure 4, page 5).⁵ Nevertheless, visits in the District for 2003 were 17.3 million compared to 16.9 million in 2002 (up by 2.3%).

** footnotes on page 8*

Story Continued on page 4

Hotel Occupancy & Average Room Rate Washington, DC 1998 through April 2004

Figure 2



Employment and Wages by Industry, 2003

Table 1

Industry	Employment	Total Wages*
Government Sector	229,989	\$15.730
Private Sector	421,202	\$23.600
Professional and Business Services	134,838	\$9.400
Education and Health Services	82,848	\$3.700
Other Services	52,690	\$2.900
Leisure and Hospitality	49,568	\$1.300
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	27,651	\$1.100
Financial Activities	27,354	\$2.200
Information	24,648	\$1.900
Construction	12,914	\$0.600
Manufacturing	2,588	\$0.200
Natural Resources and Mining	44	\$0.007

* In Billions of Dollars (\$)

Source: DOES – Office of Labor Market Research and Information, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

Leisure and Hospitality: A Major Employer

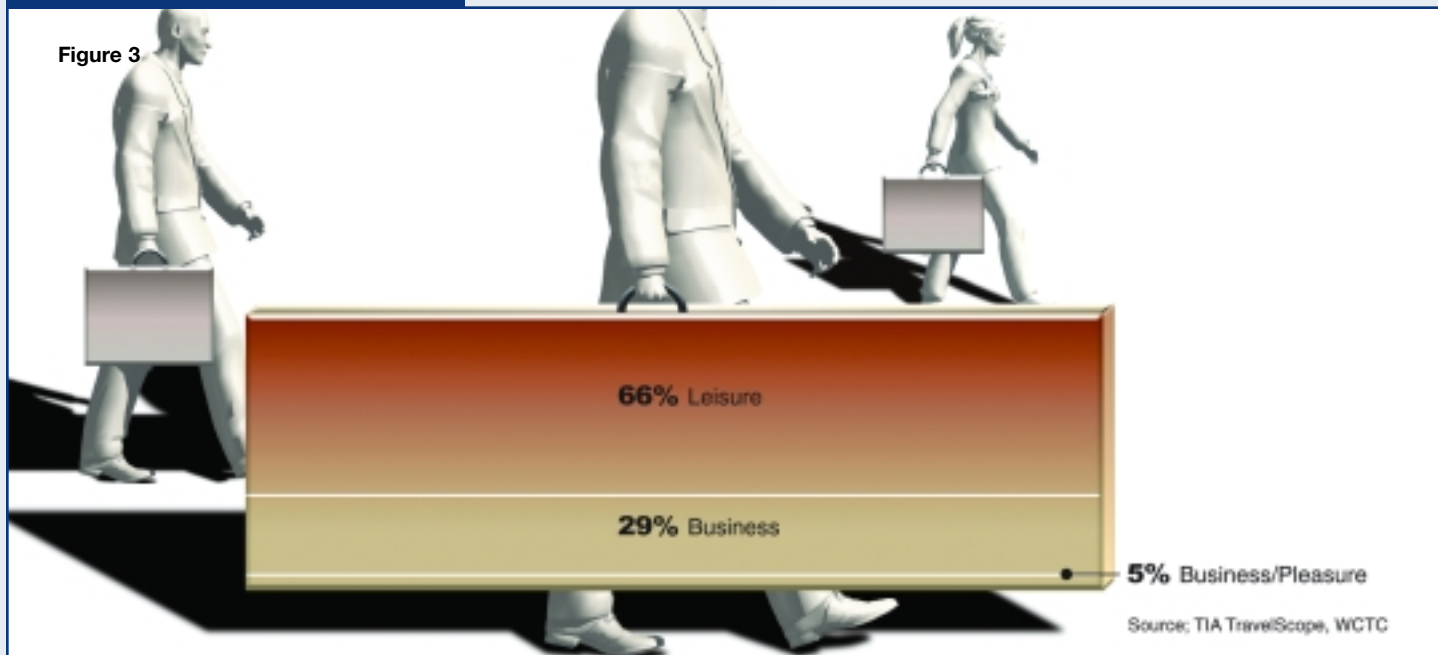
Tourism is a significant source of employment for the District's labor force. According to WCTC, the District's tourism industry generates more than \$10 billion in direct spending each year and sustains 260,000 jobs.⁶ The higher tourist numbers in 2003 generated a windfall for the District. According to the Washington Post, the city expected to collect \$50 million in sales tax directly attributed to tourism. Leisure and Hospitality generated \$1.3 billion in total wages which accounted for 5.5% of total wages in the District.

2003 Leisure and Hospitality Employment by Zip Codes

In 2003, 11 of the 26 District zip codes had tourism related employment of more than 1,923 – the mean value of employment in tourism citywide. As the map on page 5 shows, higher values of employment are concentrated around the core city where the most tourist attractions are located – the Smithsonian museums and art galleries, historical

Primary Purpose of Trip Percent of Domestic person-trips to Washington, DC

Figure 3



landmarks, war memorials, and arts and entertainment venues.

These statistics are in line with the results compiled by a Travel Industry Association of America (TIA) survey about the popularity of various tourist activities in the District (figure 6, page 6).⁷ In 2003, the most popular tourist activities visiting historical places/museums, galleries, national and state parks, sightseeing, and shopping. According to WCTC, travelers were more likely to visit a historical place or museum in Washington than in the U.S. overall (22 percent in the District vs. 8 percent Nationally). Indeed, the District with its well known symbols of “freedom and power,” resembles an amusement park where all the key attractions are concentrated in a relatively small area and the Smithsonian museums, memorials and art galleries are relatively free.

Jobs and Earnings in the District

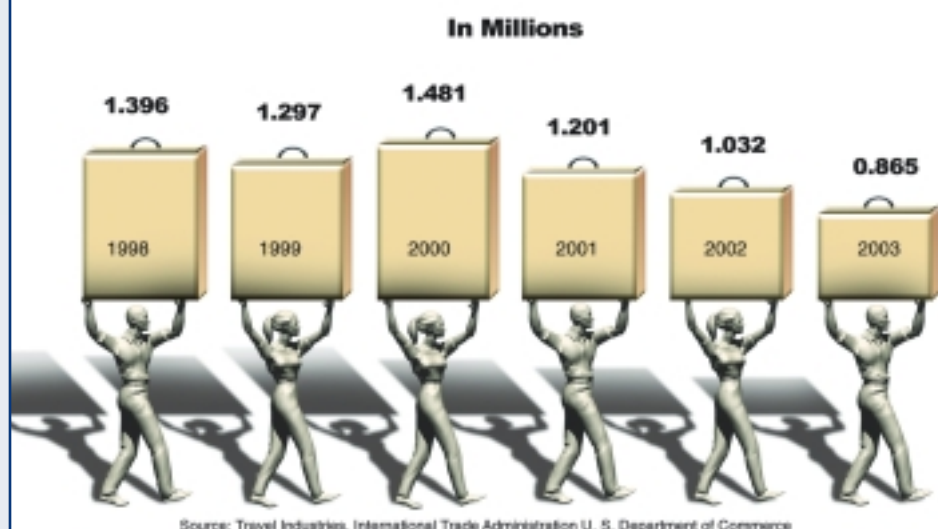
While tourism is a major source of jobs in the city, the industry is traditionally dominated by low wage occupations. As shown in figure 7 (page 7), the average weekly wage for Leisure & Hospitality workers in 2003 was about \$469, almost half of the average weekly wage for all industries and last compared to all other industries in the District. The low wages in Leisure & Hospitality may be explained in part by the temporary or seasonal nature of many jobs and the greater number of low-skill/low-wage accommodation and food service positions. As indicated in table 2 (on page 6), Accommodation and Food Service and Drinking Places accounted for approximately 59% of Leisure & Hospitality jobs in 2003, with an average weekly wage of \$368.

** footnotes on page 8*

Story Continued on page 6

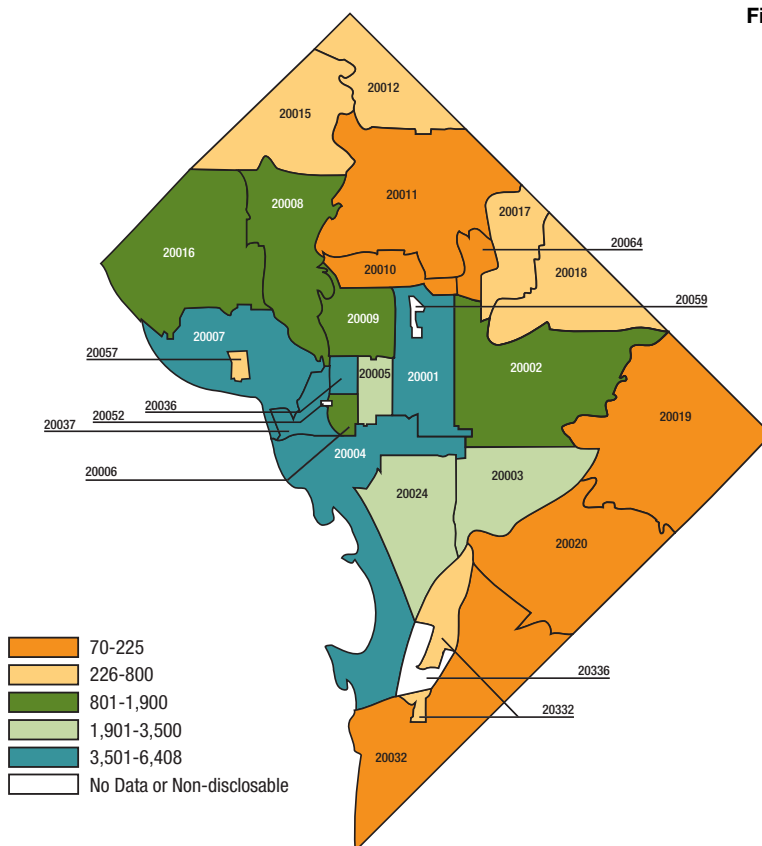
International Visits to Washington, DC Down 16% but still ranked 8th among U.S. destinations

Figure 4



Tourism Employment Concentrated Around the Core of the City

Figure 5



Employment and Average Weekly Wage in Leisure and Hospitality in D.C., 2003

Table 2

Industry Subsector

Employment

Average Weekly Wage

Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	2,890	\$1,252
Museums, Historical Sites, Zoo's and Parks	796	\$587
Amusements, Gambling, and Recreation	2,129	\$337
Accommodation	14,292	\$628
Food Service and Drinking Places	29,461	\$368
Leisure and Hospitality Total	49,568	\$496

Source: DOES, Office of Labor Market Research and Information, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). This data includes private ownership only.

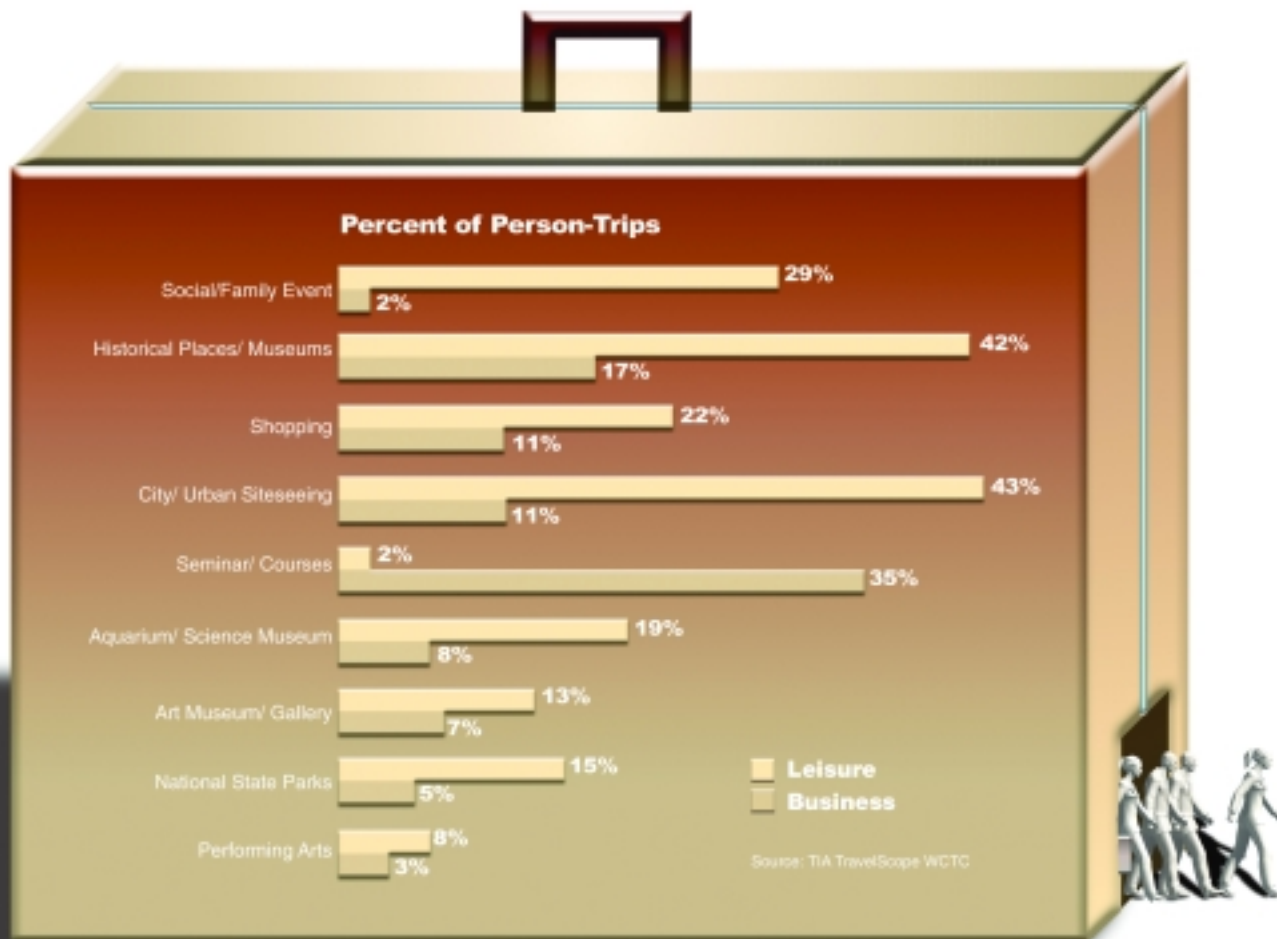
Top 10 Occupations in the Leisure and Hospitality Industry by Employment

Among the top occupations within the Leisure & Hospitality sector in the District, a significant number are in high demand.⁸ Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) from May 2003 (see page 7) lists the top ten occupations with the most employment within Leisure & Hospitality.⁹ The overwhelming majority of the listed positions involve accommodation and food service. The mean wage for each position reflects the minimal education and/or experience requirements for employment positions. However, there is career mobility. Entry level positions allow aspiring individuals to enter the labor force easily and obtain valuable experience which enables them to

2003 Trip Activities

Leisure vs. Business Hotel Visitors

Figure 6



progress to higher skilled and better paying work. The latter is evident in the higher rate of pay offered to first line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers (see table 3, at right). While seven of the top ten occupations have a mean hourly wage of less than \$10 an hour, the Leisure & Hospitality industry offers a vast array of employment opportunities for individuals seeking a career. Within the District's Leisure & Hospitality sector, there are more than 2,300 individuals employed in management positions with a mean wage of \$23 an hour. More than 300 people work in business and financial operations positions, earning an average of \$19.79/hr., and more than 1,600 work in office and administrative support employment earning an average of \$13.50/hr.

Projected Trends in Leisure and Hospitality Industry¹⁰

Table 4 (page 8) shows the historical and projected growth rates for the U.S., DC Metro, and the District in Leisure & Hospitality. The dismal 1990-2000 figures for the District reflect the combination of recession, federal expenditure cutbacks, and fiscal problems that haunted the District in the early and mid 90's. The resiliency of the Leisure & Hospitality industry even in times of economic downturns is indicated by the higher growth rate (59.4%) in the arts, entertainment and recreation. The 2000 -2010 projected figures portray an encouraging picture: the District is poised for stronger growth, especially in Leisure & Hospitality. Except in the arts, entertainment and recreation sub-sector, the District is projected to have stronger growth rates for Leisure & Hospitality in 2000-2010.

* footnotes on page 8

Top Ten Occupations in the Leisure and Hospitality Industry by Occupation

Table 3

Occupation	Employment (000's)	Mean Hourly wage
Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers including Fast Food	8,400	\$8.41
Waiter/Waitresses	6,100	\$7.28
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	3,100	\$11.96
Restaurant Cooks	2,500	\$11.53
Dishwashers	2,100	\$9.54
Food Preparation Workers	2,100	\$9.97
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession & Coffee Shop Workers	1,900	\$9.55
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants & Bartender Helper Workers	1,600	\$9.11
Bartenders	1,400	\$9.08
First-Line Supervisor/Managers of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	1,400	\$15.34

Source: DOES, Office of Labor Market Information, Occupational Employment Statistics.

Average Weekly Wage District of Columbia, 2003

Figure 7



In the District, Leisure & Hospitality is projected to add 5,841 jobs and grow by 12.3% – faster than the overall rate of 10.2% for all industries (see table 5, below). Within Leisure & Hospitality, amusement and recreation service is projected to be the fastest growing at 27.8%. Accommodations, with growth of 23.6% will gain the largest number of jobs (3,306) and account for 56.6% of all new jobs in Leisure & Hospitality. Eating and drinking places are projected to gain 1,088 jobs – a growth rate of 3.9%.

¹ For the purpose of this publication, tourism is narrowly defined as leisure and hospitality industry super sector, which includes the arts, entertainment and recreation as well as the accommodation and food service industry sectors. Under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS):

Arts, entertainment, and recreation sector (NAICS code 71) include firms that produce or promote live performances, events or exhibits; firms that preserve and exhibit historical or cultural objects or sites; and firms that operate facilities where patrons participate in recreation activities.

The accommodation sector (NAICS code 72) includes firms that provide lodging or short-term accommodation for travelers, vacationers and others.

The food service sector (NAICS code 72) includes firms that provide food and/or drink to patrons and include full-service restaurants, limited-service eating places, special food services (such as food service contractors), caterers, mobile food services, and drinking places

² Retrieved from WCTC's website:
<http://www.washington.org/index.cfm>.

³ *ibid.*

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ *ibid.*

⁶ *ibid.*

⁷ *ibid.*

⁸ D.C. Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information, "Employment Projections by Industry and Occupation 2000 – 2010 in the Washington Metropolitan Area and the District of Columbia," June 2003.

⁹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Occupational Employment Statistics," May 2003.

¹⁰ Projection statistics are compiled from D.C. Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information, "Employment Projections by Industry and Occupation 2000 – 2010 in the Washington Metropolitan Area and the District of Columbia." June 2003.

Comparative Growth Rates in Leisure and Hospitality

Table 4

Industry	United States		Washington, PMSA		District of Columbia	
	1990-2000	% change 2000-2010	1990-2000	% change 2000-2010	1990-2000	% change 2000-2010
Total All Industries	20.4	16.7	17.7	16.6	-5.2	10.2
Leisure and Hospitality	27.7	20.0	21.2	24.3	1.5	12.3
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	57.9	34.1	44.0	39.9	59.4	27.1
Accommodations	16.6	13.3	11.6	21.1	-6.9	23.6
Food Services and Drinking Places	25.2	18.3	20.5	22.0	-0.4	3.9

Source: DOES, Office of Labor Market Research and Information.

Employment Trends in the Leisure and Hospitality Industry, 2000-2010

Table 5

Industry	2000	2010	% change
Total All Industries	680,042	749,292	10.2
Leisure and Hospitality	47,543	53,384	12.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	5,332	6,779	27.1
Amusement and Recreation Services	4,686	5,989	27.8
Museums, Botanical, Zoological Gardens	646	790	22.3
Accommodations	13,994	17,300	23.6
Hotels	13,902	17,210	23.8
Other Lodging	92	90	-2.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	28,217	29,305	3.9

Source: DOES, Office of Labor Market Research and Information.

July 2004 Labor Market Data

Unemployment Rates

Seasonally Adjusted

	July 2004 ^P	June 2004	July 2003
District of Columbia...	7.8	7.1	7.1
Alaska.....	7.2	7.3	8.1
Oregon.....	6.8	6.9	8.7
Michigan.....	6.8	6.5	7.5
Louisiana.....	6.1	6.0	7.1
Illinois.....	6.1	5.9	6.7
California.....	6.1	6.3	6.9
Washington.....	6.0	6.1	7.7
South Carolina.....	6.0	6.6	7.2
Ohio.....	5.9	5.8	6.3
New York.....	5.9	6.2	6.4
Mississippi.....	5.9	5.4	6.6
Texas.....	5.7	5.7	6.8
Rhode Island.....	5.7	5.8	5.3
Alabama.....	5.7	5.3	5.8
Arkansas.....	5.6	5.7	6.3
Missouri.....	5.5	5.2	5.8
Pennsylvania.....	5.3	5.6	5.6
New Mexico.....	5.3	5.4	6.7
Massachusetts.....	5.3	5.3	5.8
Kentucky.....	5.3	5.5	6.6
West Virginia.....	5.2	5.3	6.4
Indiana.....	5.1	4.8	5.5
Colorado.....	5.1	4.9	6.2
North Carolina.....	5.0	5.5	6.6
New Jersey.....	5.0	4.7	6.1
Idaho.....	4.9	5.0	5.6
Utah.....	4.8	4.6	5.6
Wisconsin.....	4.7	5.0	5.8
Kansas.....	4.6	4.7	5.6
Connecticut.....	4.6	4.6	5.7
Tennessee.....	4.5	4.5	6.0
Oklahoma.....	4.4	4.9	5.9
Nevada.....	4.4	4.2	5.4
Minnesota.....	4.4	4.4	5.1
Iowa.....	4.4	4.3	4.7
Florida.....	4.4	4.8	5.2
Arizona.....	4.4	4.7	5.8
Montana.....	4.3	4.8	4.8
Maine.....	4.2	4.1	5.1
Maryland.....	4.1	3.9	4.6
Georgia.....	4.1	4.0	4.9
New Hampshire.....	3.9	3.9	4.3
Delaware.....	3.9	3.8	4.5
Wyoming.....	3.6	3.6	4.3
Virginia.....	3.4	3.5	4.3
Vermont.....	3.4	3.4	4.6
South Dakota.....	3.4	3.4	3.7
Nebraska.....	3.4	3.3	4.1
North Dakota.....	3.1	3.1	3.9
Hawaii.....	3.0	3.1	4.4

p: preliminary

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, D.C. Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information

State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

The District of Columbia had the nation's highest unemployment at 7.8 percent in July, followed by Alaska, at 7.2 percent, and Michigan and Oregon at 6.8 percent each. Five states had unemployment 6.0 percent or higher. The lowest unemployment was in Hawaii, 3 percent, and North Dakota, 3.1 percent. Virginia and six additional states also recorded unemployment below 4.0 percent.

From June to July unemployment rates were higher in the District of Columbia and 18 states, lower in 22 states, and unchanged in 10. The District of Columbia had the largest increase, up 0.7 percent, followed by Mississippi, up 0.5 percent. Over-the-month decreases were largest in South Carolina, where unemployment was down six-tenths of a point, followed by Montana, North Carolina, and Oklahoma, down a half point each.

Over the year, unemployment rates were higher in the District of Columbia, up seven-tenths of a percent, and Rhode Island, up four-tenths. Unemployment rates were down elsewhere. Oregon recorded the largest over-the-year decrease (down 1.9 percent), followed by Washington (down 1.7 points) and North Carolina (down 1.6 points). Seventeen additional states had decreases in unemployment of 1 percent or more. Twenty-one other states had decreases ranging from a half point to nine-tenths percent.

National Unemployment Rates

National unemployment was 5.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in July, down one-tenth of one percent from June and down six-tenths from a year earlier.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate dropped over the month to 5.5 percent, one-tenth percent lower, and down seven-tenths from a year earlier.

District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

July unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) was 8.2 percent, up half a percent from June and six-tenths of a point higher than a year earlier.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment, 7.8 percent, was up seven-tenths of a point over the month and unchanged from a year earlier.

The increase in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was a result of students and recent graduates entering the labor force. The civilian labor force grew 4,200 in July with 2,400 more residents employed and 1,900 more unemployed. Over-the-year statistics, however, continued to show a decline in the District's civilian labor force resulting from employed residents leaving. There were 7,700 fewer employed residents and 1,700 more unemployed residents than a year earlier.

Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	July 04 ^p	June 04 ^a	July 03 ^a
U.S.A.	5.7	5.8	6.3
Washington Metro Area	3.2	3.3	3.6
D.C.	8.2	7.7	7.6

D.C. Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	7.6	6.8	2.8	7.8	10.6	9.4	9.5	15.5
	7.1	6.4	2.6	7.3	10.0	8.9	8.9	14.5
	6.9	6.2	2.5	7.2	9.8	8.7	8.7	14.2

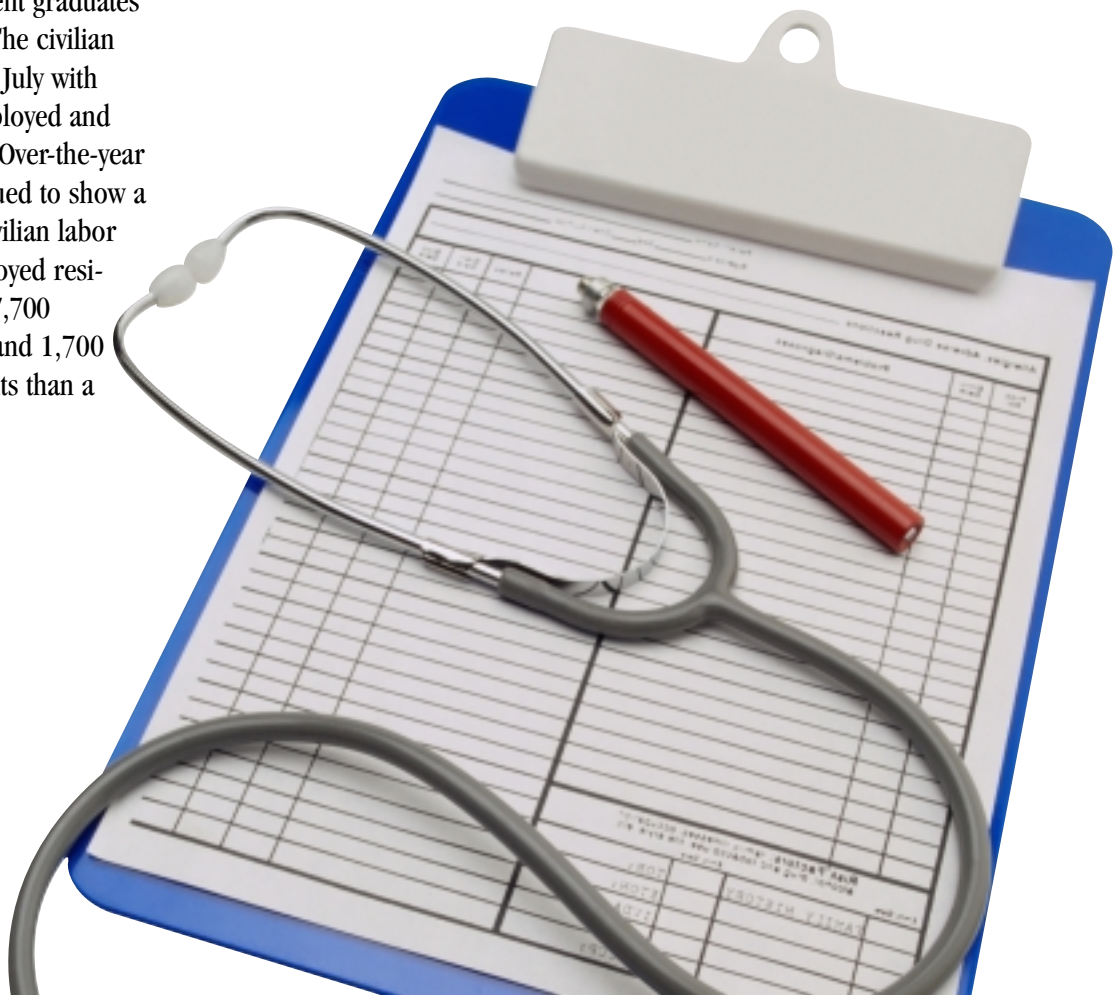
Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

	July 04 ^p	June 04 ^a	July 03 ^a
U.S.A.	5.5	5.6	6.2
D.C.	7.8	7.1	7.1

p: Preliminary

r: Revised Figures

a: Reflecting 2003 benchmark revisions



District of Columbia Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

A total of 282,600 residents had jobs and 25,400 were unemployed in July. Between June and July the District's civilian labor force increased by 4,200 to 307,900. Unemployed residents increased by 1,900, and 2,400 more residents had jobs than a month earlier. The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose half a point to 8.2 percent.

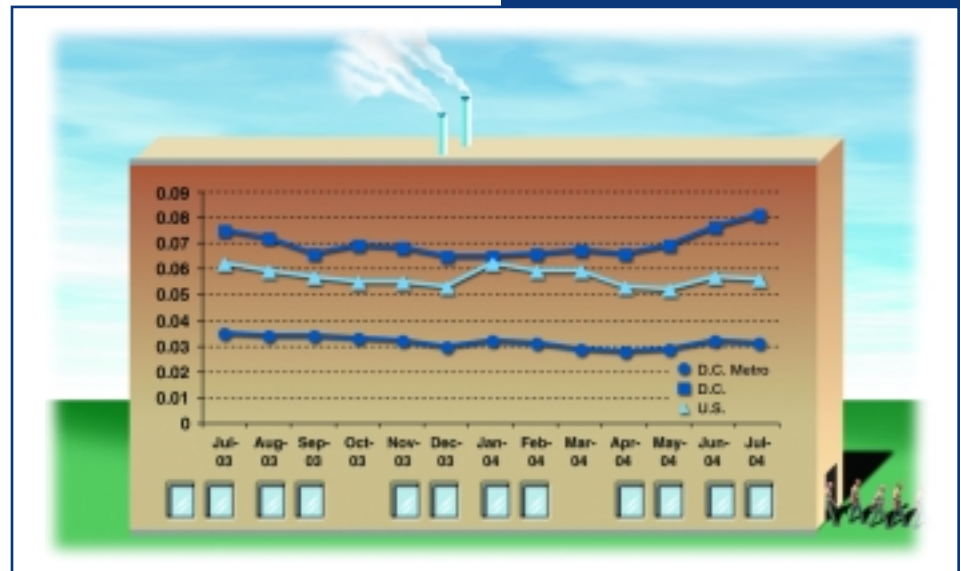
The District's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose seven-tenths of a point in July, to 7.8 percent; this was also seven-tenths of a point higher than a year earlier.

Over the year, the District's civilian labor force fell by 6,100. The number of employed residents fell by 7,700 and the number of unemployed residents

increased by 1,700. The District's July unemployment rate was six-tenths of a percent higher than the 7.6 percent rate in July 2003.

Unemployment Rate

July 2003-July 2004
Not Seasonally Adjusted



Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

Monthly initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) rose 25 percent in July to 1,997, up from 1,598 a month earlier. Over the year, UI initial claims fell 8.7 percent from 2,187 a year ago. Initial claims for all programs were up 398 over the month to 2,056, lower by 184 or 8.2 percent from a year ago.

For all programs, other benefit statistics were generally lower in July compared to June. Weeks claimed fell 1.9 percent to 22,161, weeks compensated were

down 13 percent to 27,873, and benefits paid fell 13.8 percent to \$7,006,481. The average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) fell 0.8 percent to \$251.37. First payments were up 9 percent to 1,601, while final payments fell 32.5 percent to 672.

Over the year, most benefit statistics were lower this July than a year ago. Weeks claimed were down 28.7 percent and weeks compensated were down 29.4 percent. Benefits paid declined by 29.4 percent and the average weekly

benefit amount fell one-tenth of a point from the \$251.64 amount last July. First payments were up 1.5 percent, while final payments were 44 percent lower.



Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work^a

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	July ^b 2004	June ^c 2004	July 2003	July ^b 2004	June ^c 2004	July 2003
TOTAL	679.0	669.6	672.0	2,916.9	2,918.0	2,836.3
Total Private Sector	441.0	438.4	433.1	2,291.8	2,280.2	2,223.2
Total Government	238.0	231.2	238.9	625.1	637.8	613.1
Total Goods Producing	16.1	16.2	15.6	258.1	255.2	246.8
Manufacturing	2.5	2.5	2.6	70.5	70.4	71.0
Durable Goods	na	na	na	42.5	42.1	43.2
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	18.9	18.6	18.8
Non-Durable Goods	na	na	na	28.0	28.3	27.8
Printing and Related Support Activities	na	na	na	12.1	12.3	12.5
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	13.6	13.7	13.0	187.6	184.8	175.8
Construction	13.5	13.6	13.0	186.6	183.8	174.7
Construction of Buildings	na	na	na	44.2	43.8	42.9
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	na	na	na	22.4	22.1	20.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	na	na	na	120.0	117.9	111.3
Total Service Providing	662.9	653.4	656.4	2,658.8	2,662.8	2,589.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	27.9	28.1	27.6	414.3	412.6	397.9
Wholesale Trade	4.2	4.2	4.5	69.0	68.4	67.4
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	na	na	na	17.7	17.9	17.5
Retail Trade	17.2	17.5	16.8	276.1	276.6	262.0
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	na	na	na	35.5	35.4	35.2
Automobile Dealers	na	na	na	26.4	26.3	26.2
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	23.9	24.7	20.6
Building Material and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	19.1	19.5	17.6
Food & Beverage Stores	5.6	5.5	5.5	49.6	50.2	48.0
Grocery Stores	na	na	na	44.1	44.6	42.5
Health and Personal Care Stores	na	na	na	14.3	14.1	13.2
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	na	na	na	28.9	29.5	26.7
Clothing Stores	na	na	na	22.4	22.1	19.3
General Merchandise Stores	na	na	na	46.5	46.0	45.1
Department Stores	na	na	na	29.8	29.4	29.4
Other General Merchandise Stores	na	na	na	16.7	16.6	15.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	6.5	6.4	6.3	69.2	67.6	68.5
Utilities	na	na	na	9.2	9.2	9.1
Transportation & Warehousing	4.0	3.9	3.7	60.0	58.4	59.4
Air Transportation	na	na	na	15.4	15.0	15.6
Scheduled Air Transportation	na	na	na	15.1	14.7	15.4
Rail Transportation	0.4	0.4	0.4	na	na	na
Truck Transportation	na	na	na	11.7	11.6	11.6
Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	10.0	9.9	10.0
Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	6.9	7.0	6.9
Information	24.7	24.6	24.7	112.2	111.6	111.8
Publishing industries (except Internet)	9.2	9.3	9.7	31.0	30.7	31.0
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers	8.2	8.2	8.6	20.9	20.8	21.0
Broadcasting (except Internet)	4.9	4.9	4.5	na	na	na
Radio and Television Broadcasting	4.6	4.5	4.1	na	na	na
Telecommunications	na	na	na	34.1	34.5	35.4
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	na	na	na	24.5	24.8	25.4
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)	na	na	na	3.4	3.5	3.5
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	na	na	na	24.5	24.5	24.6
Financial Activities	31.3	31.2	31.1	164.1	163.8	160.7
Finance and Insurance	19.7	19.6	19.8	108.7	108.2	106.3
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	8.6	8.7	8.7	59.1	58.8	56.9
Depository Credit Intermediation	3.9	3.9	3.8	25.5	25.6	25.2
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	4.4	4.4	4.4	na	na	na
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	6.7	6.8	6.8	30.0	30.2	30.9
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	na	na	na	6.4	6.4	6.6
Insurance and Employee Benefit Funds	na	na	na	5.8	5.9	6.0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11.6	11.6	11.3	55.4	55.6	54.4
Real Estate	9.8	9.7	9.3	41.1	41.3	40.6

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work^a

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	July ^b 2004	June ^c 2004	July 2003	July ^b 2004	June ^c 2004	July 2003
Professional and Business Services	147.1	146.0	142.7	627.8	618.0	599.0
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	101.2	99.7	97.2	401.7	396.3	387.5
Legal Services	36.0	36.0	35.8	50.9	50.9	51.9
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Services	na	na	na	20.9	20.6	22.2
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	6.6	6.5	6.4	56.4	55.6	53.5
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	13.8	13.6	13.3	131.3	129.1	125.6
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	12.4	12.3	11.5	61.7	60.7	59.9
Scientific Research and Development Services	15.7	15.6	15.5	46.7	46.5	45.4
Advertising and Related Services	na	na	na	14.6	14.5	13.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	28.7	28.6	29.3
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	45.0	45.3	44.1	197.4	193.1	182.2
Administrative and Support Services	44.6	43.9	42.7	188.4	184.3	174.5
Employment Services	10.0	10.0	10.9	52.6	50.9	47.6
Business Support Services	na	na	na	14.5	14.6	13.6
Investigation and Security Services	na	na	na	29.1	29.4	26.0
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	12.6	12.5	12.6	65.1	64.0	62.3
Educational and Health Services	86.5	84.8	86.0	293.4	297.0	293.2
Educational Services	33.2	32.2	33.2	68.5	72.6	66.8
Elementary and Secondary Schools	na	na	na	17.4	17.9	16.9
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	24.2	23.5	24.3	36.2	39.6	34.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	53.3	52.6	52.8	224.9	224.4	226.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	11.1	10.8	10.4	81.6	81.6	81.6
Outpatient Care Centers	na	na	na	12.7	12.6	12.5
Hospitals	24.0	23.6	24.2	66.0	65.7	66.7
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	na	na	na	62.1	61.8	62.7
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.5	7.6	7.4	37.9	38.1	38.8
Nursing Care Facilities	na	na	na	17.5	17.5	17.0
Social Assistance	10.7	10.6	10.8	39.4	39.0	39.3
Leisure and Hospitality	51.0	51.7	49.2	254.7	255.4	248.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	5.7	5.8	5.7	40.8	40.2	41.0
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	na	na	na	27.7	27.2	29.1
Accommodation and Food Services	45.3	45.9	43.5	213.9	215.2	207.4
Accommodation	14.6	14.8	14.2	41.3	41.7	41.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	30.7	31.1	29.3	172.6	173.5	166.0
Full-Service Restaurants	16.3	16.4	15.1	88.1	88.8	85.1
Limited-Service Eating Places	9.2	9.3	8.8	68.5	68.1	65.7
Other Services	56.4	55.8	56.2	167.2	166.6	165.4
Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	20.6	20.8	20.8
Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	31.9	32.2	32.3
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	50.9	50.3	49.8	114.7	113.6	112.3
Social Advocacy Organizations	8.8	8.5	8.5	na	na	na
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	26.5	26.3	25.8	46.5	46.4	46.0
Government	238.0	231.2	238.9	625.1	637.8	613.1
Federal Government	194.7	193.9	195.6	351.7	347.0	349.3
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	43.3	37.3	43.3	273.4	290.8	263.8
State Government	38.5	32.6	38.5	77.5	71.6	74.4
Local Government	na	na	na	195.9	219.2	189.4
Public Transportation	4.8	4.7	4.8	na	na	na

a: Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflect 2003 benchmark revisions.

b: Preliminary.

c: Revised figures

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the D.C. Department of Employment Services' Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Washington Metropolitan Area Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

The civilian labor force in the suburban ring surrounding the District increased by 25,100 in July. Employment rose 29,300 and the number unemployed fell 4,300. The suburban ring's July unemployment rate was 2.7 percent, one-tenth of a point lower than in June.

Over the last 12 months, the number of employed residents in the suburban ring rose by 74,500. With 11,700 fewer unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force rose by 62,900. The suburban ring's July 2004 unemployment rate of 2.7 percent was half a percent lower than the 3.2 percent rate a year earlier.

For the Washington Metropolitan Area, the civilian labor force increased by 29,300 in July. The number employed rose 31,700, with 2,400 fewer unemployed residents. The metropolitan area's 3.2 percent unemployment rate in July was one-tenth of a percent lower than in June.

Over the year, the metropolitan area's civilian labor force rose 56,800. Employment increased by 66,800, with 10,000 fewer unemployed. The Washington Metropolitan Area's July unemployment rate was four-tenths of a percent lower than the July 2003 rate of 3.6 percent.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population

District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. PMSA

July 2004^a

	Net Change From					
	July ^b 2004	June ^c 2004	July ^d 2003	June ^d 2003	June ^c 2004	July ^d 2003
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	307,900	303,700	314,000	308,700	4,200	-6,100
Total Employed	282,600	280,200	290,300	285,000	2,400	-7,700
Total Unemployed	25,400	23,500	23,700	23,800	1,900	1,700
Unemployment Rate ^e	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.7	0.5	0.6
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	2,666,900	2,641,800	2,604,000	2,575,200	25,100	62,900
Total Employed	2,596,000	2,566,700	2,521,500	2,486,800	29,300	74,500
Total Unemployed	70,800	75,100	82,500	88,300	-4,300	-11,700
Unemployment Rate ^e	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.4	-0.1	-0.5
Washington, D.C. PMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,974,800	2,945,500	2,918,000	2,883,900	29,300	56,800
Total Employed	2,878,600	2,846,900	2,811,800	2,771,800	31,700	66,800
Total Unemployed	96,200	98,600	106,200	112,100	-2,400	-10,000
Unemployment Rate ^e	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.9	-0.1	-0.4

a: Data may not add to the totals due to independent rounding

b: Preliminary

c: Revised figures

d: Data reflect 2003 benchmark revisions

e: Seasonally unadjusted

Estimated labor force and employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Falls Church, Manassas, Manassas Park, Fairfax, and Fredericksburg; the Virginia counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, Stafford, Clarke, Warren, Fauquier, Culpeper, Spotsylvania, and King George; the Maryland counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert; and the West Virginia counties of Berkeley and Jefferson.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



District of Columbia Job Growth

District wage and salary jobs increased 9,400 in July. The private sector gained 2,600 jobs and the public sector gained 6,800 jobs. In the private sector, gains of 1,700 in educational and health services, 1,100 in professional and business services and 600 in other services were partially offset by a seasonal job loss of 700 in leisure and hospitality. Information and financial activities each gained 100 jobs. Trade, transportation and utilities lost 200 jobs, and natural resources and construction, lost 100 jobs. In the public sector, the District government added 5,900 jobs as a result of the summer

youth employment program. The federal government added 800 jobs, and public transportation gained 100 jobs.

In the last 12 months, the District gained 7,000 jobs. The private sector added 7,900 jobs, while the public sector lost 900 jobs. Private sector growth was concentrated in professional and business services (up by 4,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up 1,800), natural resources and construction (up 600), and educational and health services (up 500 jobs). Trade, transportation and utilities added 300 jobs,

while financial activities and other services each gained 200 jobs. Manufacturing shed 100 jobs over the year. In the public sector, the federal government lost 900 jobs, while the District government and transportation were unchanged.

Washington Metropolitan Area Job Growth

Wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Area fell over the month by 1,100. The private sector added 11,600 jobs, while the public sector lost 12,700 jobs from June to July. Professional and business services had the largest gain in the private sector, up 9,800 jobs, followed by natural resources, mining and construction, up 2,800 jobs, and trade, transportation, and utilities, up 1,700 jobs. Gains were also registered in information, up 600 jobs; other services, up 600; financial activities, up 300; and manufacturing, up 100 jobs. Educational and health services lost 3,600 jobs and leisure and hospitality fell by 700. In the public sector, the federal government gained 4,700 jobs and state government gained 5,900 jobs while local government employment declined seasonally by 23,300 jobs.

During the past 12 months, the Washington Metropolitan Area gained 80,600 jobs. The private sector gained 68,600 jobs and the public sector added 12,000 jobs. Pacing the private sector,

professional and business services gained 28,800 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities were up by 16,400 jobs; natural resources, mining and construction were up by 11,800 jobs; leisure and hospitality gained 6,300 jobs. Financial activities added 3,400 jobs, other services were up 1,800 jobs, information was up 400, and educational and health services added 200 jobs. Manufacturing lost 500

jobs. Local government added 6,500 jobs, state government added 3,100 jobs and the federal government gained 2,400 jobs.

Net Job Change

July 2003-July 2004
In Thousands of Jobs
Not Seasonally Adjusted



D.C. Metro Area Average Hours and Earnings

(of production workers in manufacturing)

Over the month, average weekly July earnings for manufacturing production workers in the Washington Metropolitan Area increased \$3.44 to \$655.70. An increase in hours worked per week was responsible for this rise. The average hours worked rose to 38.3 from 37.9 in June. Average hourly earnings were down nine cents over the month to \$17.12.

In the preceding 12 months, the average weekly earnings increased by \$66.88. This increase was due to a significant yearly gain in hourly earnings and a rise

in weekly hours. Hourly earnings increased by \$1.46 and weekly hours rose seven-tenths of an hour.

Metro Hours and Earnings

July 2003-July 2004
Of Production Workers in Manufacturing

	July '04 ^p	June '04 ^r	July '03 ^a
Weekly Earnings	\$655.70	\$652.26	\$588.82
Weekly Hours	38.3	37.9	37.6
Hourly Earnings	\$17.12	\$17.21	\$15.66

p = Preliminary
r = Revised
a = Reflecting 2003 benchmark revisions

The Labor Market Trends Washington Metropolitan Newsletter is a monthly publication of the D.C. Department of Employment Services' Office of Labor Market Research and Information (OLMRI). Charles Roeslin is Associate Director of OLMRI. For inquiries/comments/suggestions, please call (202) 671-1633.

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